

DRIVE RUMANIANS FROM 3 VALLEYS

Teutons, Held in Passes, but Clear Important Transylvania Positions

ENTENTE STRIVING TO RESCUE ALLY

Take Troops from Dobruja, Allowing Mackensen to Capture Town

London, Oct. 13.—The Rumanians have stemmed the advance of Falkenberg's troops at some points on the Transylvanian front, but are still being driven back at others.

King Ferdinand's cavalry, supported by Cossacks, hurled themselves against the advancing columns of Teutons six miles in the Magyars defile, west of Sibiu, and each time rolled back the enemy.

In the valley of the Buzul, on the upper Ofuzul, near the western boundary at Predeal, south of Kronstadt, and at Caleni, south of the Red Tower near Falkenberg's forces attacks were repulsed.

The Austro-German forces are advancing through the Upper Maros Valley and in the Georgy Mountains, on the northern part of the front, while they have cleared all Rumanian forces from the three important valleys of the Ofuzul, Maros and Caleni, in Eastern Transylvania. But the gateway to Rumania are still in Rumanian hands.

The Allies are striving to redeem the losses which Bucharest is acknowledged to have made in plunging recklessly into Transylvania. Russian and Rumanian forces are being transferred from the Dobruja, and supplies and munitions are being sacrificed on other fronts to meet the imperative demands in Transylvania.

The effect of the thinning out of the Rumanian lines in the Dobruja already is being felt. The Bulgars advanced today in the center of the Dobruja front and captured the village of Sinitza. Elsewhere the Allied troops held firmly. Constantia again was the target for shells from enemy airplanes, several fires being caused by the shells.

On the Macedonian front both Serbians and the Allied troops on the western end of the line are feeling on the strength of the enemy before attempting new operations on a large scale. In this work the British "tanks" are proving of great assistance.

The Serbs are still finding their greatest obstacle in the loop of the Ofuzul River, southeast of Kronstadt. Six times today they attempted to smash through this salient, but the Bulgar machine gun and rifle fire formed a barrier they could not pierce.

Official Statements on Balkan Fighting

Bucharest, Oct. 13.—To-day's official report says:

Northern and Northwestern fronts: In the upper valley of the Ofuzul, east of the frontier, an enemy attack was repulsed and the cavalry has driven back the Magyars' attack to the west of Sibiu, six attacks by enemy infantry on the customs station at Crasna. In the valley of the Buzul we repulsed with sanguinary losses an attack of the enemy, who was obliged to retreat.

Quiet reigns at Hratoc. At Souda (Simoni), west of Predeal (south of Kronstadt), and at Predeal the enemy has been repulsed and has retreated to Timiso. At Guivava there were patrol engagements.

Southern front: There were artillery duels and infantry fighting all along the Danube.

Yenna, Oct. 12 (via London, Oct. 13).—To-day's official report says:

Rumanian attacks near Vulcan Pass failed. In the region of Kronstadt the enemy was compelled to retire in the direction of the frontier passes. In the last two days eighteen officers, 639 men, one heavy gun, five machine guns and much war material have been brought in.

In the Georgy Mountains and on both sides of the Upper Maros Rumanian resistance has been broken. Our troops are pursuing the enemy.

GERMANY'S LABOR PROBLEM PRESSING

Heilferrich Cites It in Defending Deportations from Foe's Territory

London, Oct. 13.—"Dr. Heilferrich, Imperial Vice-Chancellor, defended the German deportation from occupied territories before a committee in the Reichstag," says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

He said the labor problem was most pressing in face of the scarcity of labor in Germany, and the government was unable to renounce labor from occupied territory.

"There could be no question," he said, "in the utilization of unemployed labor even in the interest of the occupied territories themselves. Of course, international laws had been observed, but passive resistance could not be tolerated, and German action must be regarded in the light of a war necessity."

"Dr. Krieger, director of the Foreign Office, also contended that the employment of the population of Lille was in accordance with laws of war regulations. As Germany was unable to export foodstuffs thither, he said, it was necessary to exploit the agricultural ground in the occupied territory, and since the municipalities could not be voluntarily induced to furnish labor the military authorities were obliged to interfere. He asserted there might have been unavoidable blunders, but the legality of the measures were incontestable."

GERMAN POTATO CROP SHORT; TRADE STOPPED

Batocki Forbids Dealing in Seed Stock

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.—President von Batocki, of the Food Regulation Board, admitted in the Reichstag that the potato harvest in Germany had been disappointing, according to the "Kölnische Volks Zeitung," stating that the shortage was due to a lack of seed potatoes left over from last year.

President von Batocki, the newspaper adds, announced that the authorities were taking counsel on steps deemed necessary, and in the mean time all trade in seed potatoes would be forbidden.

Berlin Denies Peace Rumor

Berlin, Oct. 13 (by wire) to Tuckerton, N. J.—A Berlin telegram printed in the "Cologne Gazette" declares, according to the Overseas News Agency, that the rumors spread in neutral countries of a separate peace being sought by Russia and Germany are a free invention.

WOMAN IN COMMAND ON GERMAN GUNBOAT

Geneva, Oct. 13.—A woman has been commissioned by the government of Wurttemberg as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance, which is employed in guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. She has been given rank and uniform of a lieutenant.

Women employed on South German railways, according to a new order, must wear uniforms, consisting in part of loose trousers and gaiters.

Salonica, Oct. 13.—The Allied official statement to-day says:

On the Struma front we passed forward patrols from Prosenik and Topolova to the east of the railway and our armored cars have reconnoitred to the junction of the Sere-Demir-Hissar and Sere-Salonica road. The enemy holding the railway was found to be in strength.

About the Nihor-Doiran front, to the north of Dojleji, hostile trenches were raided, and after strong resistance the enemy fled, leaving dead on the field.

Russians, Surprised, Give, Then Beat Back Germans

London, Oct. 13.—The Germans opened an attack of great strength last night against the Russians north of the Pinsk marshes. Near the village of Goldovitchi they swung forward after heavy artillery preparation, and, taking the Russians by surprise, wrested a trench line along a considerable front from them. The Czar's troops rallied quickly and in a counter assault swept the enemy back to his original positions, inflicting severe losses.

The Russian statement follows:

"The Germans last night opened artillery fire on our trenches along the western bank of the River Shara, in the region of the village of Goldovitchi, and later delivered an attack which resulted in the temporary capture of a trench section. The enemy was soon driven out by our counter attack, being repelled with heavy losses."

"In the region southwest of Bubnov our patrols attacked enemy outposts and put them to flight. Our patrols then occupied a trench of the enemy, in which they fortified themselves."

"In the region southwest of the village of Svetitski, on the River Narayevka (on the front southeast of Lemberg), the enemy attempted to dislodge our advance guards, but was repelled by our fire. In the region of Seletin, the River Suchava, in the wooded Carpathians, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our rifle fire. The machine caught fire as a result of the fall. The aviator and the observer, who escaped death, were captured."

Germany Leans to Arbitration

War Not Way to Decide Disputes, Socialist Tells Reichstag

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The scheme so urgently advocated in America and other neutral countries for an international court of arbitration was discussed by Dr. David, Socialist leader, in the Reichstag on Wednesday. He said:

"We hold that war is no adequate means of deciding disputes between nations. We are persuaded that legal forms must be created in order to dispose of such differences."

Dr. David firmly denied such ideas had been rejected by Germany, pointing to the ovation that greeted the Imperial Chancellor's recent endorsement of the idea of arbitration.

"If all civilized humanity shall adopt these views," he concluded, "war like the present one will be avoided and we can say in truth, 'Peace on earth.'"

The Socialist leader emphasized the utility of unrestricted submarine warfare as a weapon to hasten the end of peace, declaring it would further prolong the war.

Chances for Present Peace Small

He said the chances for peace at present were small, but that "the war would come to an end as soon as Germany's enemies understood the impossibility of annihilating her."

David emphatically repudiated the idea that Germany could be conquered by inner discord and indecision.

"Ours is a war of defence," he continued. "This binds us all together. We wish the reestablishment of independent Belgium—that of a Belgium independent from Great Britain and France."

"We did not enter the war with intentions of conquest. We wish to see England that we would not attack the north coast of France."

Tells of Telegram from Kaiser

"It is probably unknown in England that a telegram went from the German Emperor to the King of England which confirmed Prince Liechowski's assurance. M. Jaures (the late Socialist leader) in the French Chamber of Deputies urged the French ministers before the outbreak of the war to bring pressure upon Russia to avoid hostilities. I maintain the policy for which Jaures died. Our enemies are guilty of continuing the war."

In refutation of the British attitude that Germany was glad to go to war Dr. David reviewed the events of the "final twelve critical days" of the war. "In the Russian mobilization and thus have averted war."

WIFE AND BROTHER DIE AFTER DINNER OF FISH

Husband, Made Ill by Meal, Summons Aid

Martin Maher, of 312 West 120th Street, summoned an ambulance from the Knickerbocker Hospital last night. When Dr. Somers arrived at the house he found Maher's wife, Esther, thirty-nine years old, violently ill. Maher said his wife had cooked fish for supper, and after partaking of it, Mrs. Maher and her brother, John, had become ill. The physician went to Levelle's room and found him lying lifeless across his cot. He apparently had been dead some time.

Mrs. Maher was rushed to the hospital, but died shortly after her arrival there. Maher said he did not know where his wife purchased the fish. He did not know his brother-in-law had died until the ambulance arrived.

Palace at Stuttgart Unhurt, Berlin Says

Berlin, Oct. 13 (by wire) to Sayville, N. Y.—"Only by error on October 11 did it become known in Germany that the raid of two French aviators against Stuttgart was directed against the palace and monastery there," says the Overseas News Agency.

"Pilot Baron and Chardard hit neither persons nor buildings."

"According to a telegram from Amsterdam, under date of October 10, a neutral citizen returning from England reported that during the last Zeppelin raid a large ammunition store, house and places where local benzol factories are located near London had been hit by bombs dropped from Zeppelins. Much ammunition was blown into the air and a large number of persons were killed."

Regarding the Zeppelin raid on London during the night of October 1 and 2, a British official report on October 2 said:

"Police reports show that the total casualties in last night's raid were one man killed and one woman injured. The material damage was insignificant."

King George Decorates British Air Fighter

London, Oct. 13.—The following official announcement was made here to-day:

"The King has appointed to the Dis-

15 AEROPLANES FELLED IN FIGHT

Continued from page 1

wounded by bombs which were dropped. The material damage was slight. No damage was done to military establishments."

DETECTIVES RAID BAYONNE RIOTERS

Continued from page 1

other prisoners were returned to the Hudson County jail at Jersey City in default of \$5,000 bonds.

Mrs. C. H. Gifford, wife of the general manager of the Standard Oil plant, yesterday requested Chief Reilly to dispatch police guards for her home. This was done. Requests from citizens to carry arms still continue to pour in on the Bayonne police.

The arrest of Steven Peregrin, who was taken from a cellar in Prospect Avenue by Inspector Cady's raiders, may lead to the capture of a Bayonne physician, who will be charged with treating a man wounded by gun fire and not reporting the case to the police, as the New Jersey law provides.

Peregrin, alias "Pool Balls," who had a spectacular share in last year's strike, was found to have been "peppered" with buckshot. He divulged the name of the physician who dressed his wounds.

Authorities are certain a score of similar cases have occurred. The police will endeavor to learn the names of the surgeons shielding the wounded rioters and the matter will be referred to Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth. The Staten Island police were asked to interrupt smugglers in their pursuit of sending loads of men with arms and ammunition across Kill von Kull to the strikers.

Mexican Paper Sees Co-operation with U. S.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 13.—The cordial relations between General Pershing's American punitive expedition and the neighboring Carranza authorities are the subject of an article in "El Democrata," a Carranza organ published in Chihuahua City, which is regarded here as significant of a changed policy toward the United States, looking to a more extended cooperation against Villa.

It was this paper that brought the first news to El Paso of the agitation early last June for the retirement of the punitive force. Crimes were charged in its columns against the Americans, and its editorials were devoted to attacks on American motives and methods.

The paper features an interview with a Mexican advocate returned from Casas Grandes, who describes the peace and prosperity in that district and the spirit of cooperation between the American and Mexican troops. He said there were no longer any complaints against the conduct of the Americans. Villa furnished food and work to many Mexicans in road making, and who asked permission of the nearest Carranza authorities to effect scouting movements.

Suspected bandits taken by the Americans were now turned over to the Mexican commandants, the article said.

The advocate also said that there was every indication that the Americans were prepared to withdraw at any time.

DEUTSCHLAND COMING BACK

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.—According to the "Hamburger Nachrichten," Captain Paul Koenig of the German submarine Deutschland, replying to a telegram of congratulations from his native town on his voyage to the United States and return, said he was busy with preparations for a second trip across the ocean, which would soon begin.

Californian's Concentrated Product Contains 21 Ingredients, Is Served as Soup, Pastry, Etc., and Old Bill Sulzer Likes It.

If Stephen Leacock had not thought of it before, last night would have afforded a gorgeous opportunity to tell a yarn about some one swallowing a pellet the size of a pea and expiring from apoplexy. The victim could have died with a smile on his face—a smile such as only one "who has eaten thirteen Christmas dinners" could wear.

Despite the fact that yesterday was both Friday and the thirteenth, Adam Dixon Warner, of Los Angeles, gave a tabloid dinner at the Waldorf. Entering Room 116 the "well fed host" was seen repasting behind a large bowl of what seemed to be top soil.

The bowl contained Frucy, or, to give it its pet name, Frucy. And Frucy (take it from the inventor, patentee, sole owner, proprietor, etc., the same being A. D. Warner) contains twenty-one food products. One chunk of it is made up of wheat, corn, oats, soy beans, peanuts, walnuts, olives, pineapple, grapefruit, oranges, raisins, figs, prunes, apricots, asparagus, spinach, potatoes, lettuce, onions, carrots and celery.

Here It Is in Many Forms

To left and right of the genial host extended on a long table all manner of Frucy viands. The "top soil" had been sprinkled with hot water and transformed into coffee; it had been treated with a tomato and turned into soup; it had been moulded, patted and furnished into little cakes that looked as delectable as the lay-out of French (so-called) pastry furnished at a Greenwich Village table d'hôte; it had been meringued and glazed into minous squares; and it had been squashed into pie and covered with chocolate.

"Here it is, gentlemen," step up said the host. "Have some coffee? Have some soup? Everything from soup to chocolate, gentlemen. Everything from soup to chocolate."

Only three guests had arrived. One

"Frucy," Trick Food, Is Tabloid Banquet for Courageous Diners

was a relative and the others were photographers. The first solemnly sampled a slab of Frucy with the reverence with which one might taste funeral baked meats.

"Aw, gosh, I ain't hungry!" said one of the photographers, hiding behind his camera.

Old Bill Sulzer Arrives

Then the real guests began to arrive. Wearing a loose-fitting dress suit and his best lean and hungry look, the Honorable Bill Sulzer stalked into the room. Mrs. Sulzer followed.

"Ah, Brother Warner!" This from the same old Bill.

The host beamed. "Welcome, Governor," cried he. "Have some coffee. Governor. Everything from soup to chocolate, Governor. Everything from soup to chocolate."

Gradually others drifted in. There was a tall military-looking Colonel Lightfoot, who thought Frucy ought to be nibbled by every soldier (and he nibbled with the best of them), and there was E. D. Cissell, of Toronto, Canada, who sat comfortably in a corner with Genial Host's relative, and a lanky newspaper reporter who said "he was a hack writer, not a scientist," and didn't mind writing about the stuff, but he'd be darned if he was going to taste it."

Also one chemist, with an "Alas! Poor Yester" air, who fumed an occasional pearl about oxidation and carbohydrates and kinetic energy.

Dr. Van Horn Fletcherizes.

Last, but not least, there was Dr. Edgar Van Horn, of 47 West 34th Street. Dentistry is his calling, but he proved an excellent eater. After he had nibbled himself on the outside of approximately forty-seven square meals, an idea struck him.

"Warner," said he, "this food compels mastication." And forthwith began a noisy mastication, saliva and other molar subjects.

The War Department had Frucy tested and believes most of the food value claims made for it. Warner wears babies will cry for it. He thinks he can put it on the market so cheaply that "everything from soup to chocolate" will be accessible to all pocket-books.

In the words of an old song, "You get the whole darned thing for fifteen cents."

DIPLOMATS SPLIT ON MEXICAN LOAN

Carranzistas Demand U. S. Help for Border Protection

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 13.—A Mexican requirement that the United States assist Carranza to restock his empty treasury and provide for the expense of protecting the United States border is responsible for a serious breach in the "common understanding" recently reached by the Mexican-American Joint Commission. The arrangement, providing for the withdrawal of Pershing's troops and the substitution of Constitutional forces, was described by the Mexicans as "tentative."

That the proposition hinged on American financial help to Mexico became known to-day when the de facto representatives adroitly turned the discussion toward the practical question of the cost to Mexico of a military patrol of the frontier.

Much Equipment Needed.

They pointed out to the American commissioners that enormous quantities of field supplies and equipment, new arms and ammunition, would be required by the Constitutional army before any adequate force could be sent to the wild and desolate regions of the Northern Mexican states. To maintain the Constitutional army of 125,000 troops costs more than two million pesos a day, it was stated in connection with the request that "some assistance" be tendered the de facto government by the United States.

The deliberations of the day were led by the Mexican delegates, Luis Cabrera, their chairman, doing most of the talking.

Following the conference no statement was issued, and both Mr. Cabrera and Secretary Franklin K. Lane, head of the American division, refused to comment on the day's discussions.

"The commissioners are skating on very thin ice," said a Mexican in close touch with the mediators. "In New London the Americans did all the talking; but now the Mexicans are getting their chance and they are not backward in telling their grievances against the United States. It can be stated with certainty that they have impressed the Americans with the fact that the Constitutionalists want no further foreign meddling in Mexico's internal affairs. They have told what they think about previous interference, which may have been caused by the desire to help us, but which ended alas disastrously for Mexico. The United States can help Mexico now, but not by meddling with her internal policies."

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